SPICIDE-RECEIPTS OF GOLD AT THE MINT. Joseph Lurker, the man who shot him-

self in the meath yesterday, died of his injuries this meaning.

The receipts of gold dust at the Mint the past week were \$2,000,000.

HALL TO THE OFFICERS OF THE PRIGATE PRINCE

OF ORANGE. Nonpotek, May 9, 1852. A splendid ball was given last night, on beard the ship Penney leanin, by the United States naval beard the ship Penney leanin, by the United States naval offers on the Datch frigate offers of Orange Over 500 guests were present. The prince of Orange Over 500 guests were present. The prince of Orange Over 500 guests were present. The prince of Orange Over 500 guests were present. The prince was towed this morning to Hampton Roads, tipes was towed this morning to Hampton Roads, where she is detained by head winds. She is bound to

THE FIRE IN THE SHIP PRENTICE—THE STRAMSHIP

JAMES ADGER.

CHARLESTON, S. tarday, May 8, 1832.

By order of the Mayor, the water is to remain until Monday in the hold of the ship Presitiee,
The steamer James Adger, from NewYork, reached her wharf here at 9 o'clock this evening.

From the North.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT UTICA. Urica. Saturday, May 8, 1852. A fire broke out this morning in the ex-A fire broke our this first hand to the ex-tensive pump and pail factory of Mahon & Dixon, near the junction of Whiteshorough and Fayetne-sts., West Price. The building, together with nearly all its con-tents, was entirely destroyed. The Washington Fire Engine house and Mr. Robertw meat market, immedi-stely adjacent, were considerably injured. Loss esti-mated at \$10,000. Insurance \$2,300.

From the West.

FATAL CASE OF SHOOTING. PETTSBURGH, Saturday, May 8, 1852. A lad fourteen years old, named Walter, son of John H. Rienardson, residing at Lawrenceville was yesterday killed by his step mother, under the following was yesterday killed by his step mother, under the to-lowing circamstances —He was uncommonly disobedi-ent, at d his father advised his step-mother to pretend to shoot bim, for the purpose of intimidation. A gun had been londed the previous evening, unknown to the step-mother, and she, in following the father's suggestion, shot the bey in the thigh and abdomen, causing instan-death. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the mother committed, to take her trial at the term of the United

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Second Catholic National Council.

This Council, composed of the most eminerth divines of the Church, as has already been stated, will be eponed in this city—the first seasion, which will be public, commencing to morrow, near 11 o'clock, in the Cathedral, on which occasion Right R. v. Dr. Hughes the Cathedral, on which occasion Right Rev. Dr. Hughes of New York province, will deliver a discourse. The Council will be composed of about thirty we chilabops and bishops, each of whom is recompanied by one or more theologicas. In addition, will be present Right Rev. Dr. Chebonnal, Bishop of Toronts, Upper Canada, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archibahop of Halfax, and a large number of Provincials and Superiors of the various Catholic in titutions of the country. It was separative expected that large number of Proviscials and Superiors of the various Catholic institutions of this country. It was generally expected that a mittred about, Right Rev. Father Marks Entropius, superior of the "Abbey of our Lady of La Trappe," near New-Haven, Ky., would have been seen at the Council, but, unfortunately, that excellent prolate lost his entire baggage while traveling, and he will not, therefore, appear. therefore, appear, The Rt. Rev. Dr. De St. Palais, Bishop of Vincennes, is

The Rt. Rev. Dr. De St. Palaia, Eishop of Vincennes, is in Europe, transacting business concerning his diocese, and will be prevented from attending.

The procession will form in the Archiepiscopal mansion, at 10 o'clock, and, escorted by the Young Catholics' Friend Society, proceed to the Cathodrel, entering the main door in front, all other entrances being closed. It is proper to state that none but pew holders will be admitted into the sanctuary until after the procession shall have entered.

have entered.

Mozari's Grand Mass. No. 12, a celebrated composition. Mozar's Grand Mass. No. 12, a celebrated composition, well known to musicians, will be excented by the choir, directed by Dr. Gegen. The second public council will be held on Trursday next, at 11 o'clock in the moralus, or which occasion Right Rev. Dr. Spalling, of Louisville, will preach. The third public session will take place on Surday week, during winch it is probable Right Rev. Dr. Fezzpariek, of Boston, will preach.

The Council will be divided into six committees, who

The Council will be divided into six Commons, who will meet each morning, with a view of preparing business, submitting their propositions to the Council, who will sit in the afternoon sud decide thereon.

The Council will be attended by the following, constituting the Hierarchy of the Church in the United

Province of Baltimore.-Most Rev. Francis Patrick

Prevince of Baltimore.—Most Rev. Francis Patrick D. D., Architshop of Baltimore, consecrated June 6, 183; Rt. Rev. Ignsubs Reynolds, D. D., Bishop of Charleston, consecrated March 19, 1844; Rt. Rev. John M. Gut, D. D., Rishop of Richmond, consecrated Nov. 10, 1852; Rt. Rev. Michael O'Connor, D. D., Bishop of Pittsburg, consecrated August 15, 1843; Rt. Rev. Richard V. Whelan, D. D., Bish p of Wheeling, consecrated March 21, 1842; Rt. Rev. Francis X. Garthand, D. D., Bishop of Savannah, consecrated Nov. 10, 1850.

Rev. John Nepomuceae Neuman, D. D., Bishop of Phil delphin, consecrated

Rev. John Nepomucene Neuman, D. D., Bishop of Phil delphin, consecrated ——
Province of New Corleans—Most Rev. Anthony Blanc, D. D., Archishop of New Orleans, consecrated Nov. 22, 1835; Rt. Rev. Michael Portier, D. D., Bishop of Mobile, consecrated Nov. 5, 1856; Rt. Rev. John J. Chanche, D. D., Bishop of Natchez, consecrated March 14, 1841; Rt. Rev. John M. Oe in, D. D., Bishop of Galveston, consecrated March 6, 1842; Rt. Rev. Andrew Byrne, D. D., Bishop of Little Rock, consecrated March 10, 1844.

Province of New-York, Most Rev. John Hughes, D. D., Archhishop of New-York, consecrated Jan. 7, 1836; Rt. Rev. John McClonkey, D. D., Bishop of Alam, consecrated March 10, 1844; Rt. Rev. John Fitzpet-

gested March 10, 1844; Rt. Rev.

Precince of St. Louis.—Most Rev. Peter Richard

Lefter of D. D. Bishop of Buston, consecrated March 24, 1844; Rt. Rev. John Timon, D. D. Bishop of Buffdo, consecrated Oct. 17, 1847; Rt. Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, Bishop of Hartford, consecrated Nov. 10, 1850.

Province of Cincinnati — Most Rev. John B. Purcell, D. D., Archeishop of Cincinnati, consecrated Oct. 13, 1833; Right Rev. Martin J. Spalding, D. D., Bishop of Louisville, consecrated Sept. 16, 1848; Rt. Rev. P. P.

Lefever, D. D., Bishop of Zela in part, conduitor and administrator of Detroit, consecrated Nov. 21, 1841; Rt. Rev. A necleus Rappe, D. D., Bishop of Cleveland, consecrated Oct. 10, 1842.

Province of St. Louis.—Most Rev. Peter Richard

Rev. A nedeus Rappe, D. D., Bishop of Cleveland, consecrated Oct. 10, 1847.

Province of St. Louis.—Most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick, D. D., Archbishop of St. Louis, consecrated Kenrick, D. D., Archbishop of St. Louis, consecrated Formal P. Miles, D. D., Bishop of Dubuque, consecrated July 28, 1837; Rt. Rev. Richard P. Miles, D. D., Bishop of Nashville, consecrated Sept. 16, 1838; Rt. Rev. John P. Hennd, D. D., Rishop of Milwanker, Consecrated March 19, 1844; Rt. Rev. James O. Vandevide, D. D., Bishop of Chirago, consecrated Feb. 11, 1849; Rt. Rev. Joseph Cretin, D. D., Bishop of St. Paul's, consecrated Jan. 26, 1851.

Province of Origina City—Most Rev. Francis N. Blanchet, D. D., Archbishop of Orecen City, consecrated — 1845; Rt. Rev. Magleire Blanchet, D. D., Rishop of Wella Wails, consecrated Sept. 27, 1849. The Sec of Nesqualy, administrated by Archbishop Blanchet, and those of Fort Hall and Colville, administered by Bishop Blanchet, are new vacant.

those of Fort Hall and Colville, administered by Bishop Blanchet, are no a vacant.

Diocese of Montercy.—Rt. Rev. Joseph Alemany, D. D., Bishop of Montercy, consecrated —, 1850.

Apostolic Vicariate of New-Merico.—Rt. Rev. John Lamy, D. D., Bishop of —, in part, and Vic. Apostolic of New-Moxico.

Apostolic Vicariate of Indian Territory.—Rt. Rev. John B. Miege, D. D., Bishop of —, in part, and Vicar Apostolic of the territory cast of the Rocky Mountains.

[By Telegraph.] First Days' Session-Archbishop Hughes's

The Second National Council of the Cathohe Church in the United States, convened this morning at the Metropolitan Cathedral in this City. The prelimi at the Metropolitan Cathedral in this City. The preliminary meeting of the preliates was held at an early hour in the Archepiscopal Man-ion, Charles st, at the rear of the Cathedral, when the officers of the Council were chosen by the Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Archbishop of Baltimore, as follows:

Promoters—Right Rev. John J. Chanche, D. D., Bishop of Natcher, and Rev. Francis L. Homme.

Superintendent of Sulpicians—
Superintendent of Sulpicians—
Promoters' Secretaries—Very Rev. P. N. Lynch and Rev. Thomas Folly.

Netary—Rev. Estward Damphoux.

Chanters—Very Rev. Do Goesbrarand, and Mr. John Dougherty.

ougherty.

Muster of Ceremonials—Rev. Francis Burlando. Muster of Ceremonials—Rev. Francis bureauch in About 10 o'clock tasts morning the Prelates formed in Procession, wearing full pontificials and walked from the Archiepiccopal residence to the Cathedral, passing round the square to the front of the edifice, and thence into the nave of the church, passing up the broad-isle to the grand altar, chanting appropriate services for the occasion.

The procession was headed by a magnificent gilt cru The procession was headed by a magnificent gilt cru-cita, followed by Acolytic, bearing lighted candles, the Master of Ceremonies and Assistants, Cuanters, Theo-logian—one for each Bishop—followed by the Arch-bishops, taking precedence according to priority of con-secration, sill arrayed in the most magnificent robes. After all the prelates had taken their places, the Coun-cil was opened in a solemn manner by Architishop Ken-drick, of Beltimore, who addressed the Bishops present in the following words:

Most Reverend Fathers and venerable Brothers: 4s it pleasing to you for the glery and homor of God and for

pleasing to you for the glory and honor of God and for the amplification of the Catholic Church, that the Coun-cide of Saltimore, carefully convened and here assembled today, shall be opened? To this question each Bishop replied, "It pleases me.

To this quertien each Bishop replied, "It pleases me, Let it be opened."

After other appointed ceremenies and the reading of the decrees of the Council of Trent, touching the Profession of Faith and residence, a Grard High Mass was performed with a solemnity and grandeur never perhaps equaled in this country. The choir was composed of upwards of 100 male and fernale vocalists, accompanied by the entire Germania Musical Society and the powerful organ. The singing of the Te Deam and Glirla Exceles, was exceuted in a manner grand beyond description and excited an intense degree of lervor and devotion in the congregation.

At the conclusion of mass, which, together with other ceremonies, occupied apward of two hours, the Most

the public and commenced his sermon at 12' a o'click.

The Rev. grutheness read the 10th element of St. John, and took for the theme of his 4 scourse "Christ is the door and the sherhord," and then said:

The words which I have just read, Christian brethren, in the Granes of

put on record certain things, many of which the writers remembered, having seen or heard and those who were not winessee, had beard from others who were, and they had made record of these things.

In the passage which I have just read, our Divine Saviour, as was its habit inaddressing the multitude, mineled things feture with things present, and also, not unfrequently, with things past—for you must renember our Divine Saviour did not appear in the world as a teacher simply to the generation which lived when he taught, but to that which was to succeed.

The Son of God, when he appeared in the flesh, appeared as a consummator of the religion begun with Adam, or which had now, according to prophecy, and the economy of God, accomplished its appointed purpose, but he was the consummator of this religion. Toward him all centered. The straining eyes of the expecting prophets Inion Toward bim all tended, and in him all centered. The straining eyes of the expecting proposition of him; their gaze was constantly bent toward the herizon of the future, to know, and if possible to see such ladications in the clouds of heaven as would cause the earth to bind forth the Saviour. Then religion was the religion of anticipation, contemplated in the form of types, and having reference to the future. To us it is post. Christ therefore appeared as a consummator of one dispensation and the founder of another, not different in principle, but as materially essential. The first would not be true, if the second had not come. And the second would not have been founded in truth, if it had not preceded by the former.

The Son of God was the flying connection of those two

founded in truth, if it had not preceded by the former.

The Son of God was the living connection of those two dispensations: whether as a living preacher to the multitude, or to disciples, ready to believe the words which dropped from his lips, or to the increduleus and proud persons who refused to harken, whatever he said was applicable to the present, and was perfectly intelligible. But we find that, till even after his resurrection, the disciples conceived no higher object of his coming that to restore the kingdom to larad; forgetting, when is radious the kingdom, the sign of prophecy was fulfilled, and that they should then look out for the promise of the nation. Another thing—he showed the promise of the future when he said Abraham had longed to see his day, had seen it, and was glad.

Another thing—he show of the promise of the future when he said Abraham had longed to see his day, had seen it, and was glad.

They said, by the comparison of time, "thou art not yet fifty years old, and hast thou seen Abraham?" His answer discharged his mission in this respect. Before Abraham was am; and so little did they understand, this was openly denied, and from their conception of the Abrahamic faith, and the declarations of the prophets, they considered this as blasphemy. So now he is speaking in this chapter to the people, and his language, of all other teachers, is most simple and intelligible. No straining nor far-fetched metaphor, but words understood in the simple pastoral by terms—in the familiar language of the tribe—borrowed from the shepherds field—giving the express meaning he wished to convey.

He warns them of dangers, and infimates his mission and speaks of things to better their fortnes, and concludes this portion of the chapter by saying: "There shall be one fold and one shepherd." Now, they understood the words, for they are the most obvious; but they did not understand the meaning in which the Divine Teacher applied them. How could they know the purpose for which the Divine Savier applied those simple but expressive words? We sometimes linagine that great privileges were erjoyed by those who lived in the time and place of the Son of God; and there are persons who even say that if they had heard the word of the declared, and the way of eternal salvation pointed out by Him, they would then believe.

In many respects, our position is stronger, and we have a hear nuclear and in of these things, than if we

out by Him, they would then believe.

In many respects, our position is stronger, and we have a better understanding of these things, than if we had then lived. The reason is, all the miracles of the divine Redeemer are established through him, as the measurer of God. The testinonies of him, as the Godman—as the word menifested in the desh—as strong to us, may, I may say stronger to us, than if we had witnessed them with our own eyes. They are our proofs, as well as theirs; and the human testimony of facts recorded is attested and approved under circumstances which leave no possibility of doubt. They are not facts for those only who watnessed, but for the next century, and for all time.

and for all time.

I do not say they make the same sensibility of impression; but as to the proof of the event, there is no difference as to the about ages they center. Eighteen hundred years have passed away, and in tracing the consequences of our Savior's teaching in the institutions which he has established in his church, and in the man-her of preserving his church, we find one uninterrupted accomplishment of what his cotemporaries did not un-

We find, at the commencement, that the idea which he threw out in a familiar discourse to the people, as to what should be the inevitable consequence of his ministry, has been cternally accomplished from the day the Holy Ghost descended on the holy Apoates, and kindled the light of divine faith—giving illumination to the understanding, and strengthening their weak and vacillating hearts. The subject of the discourse is the Church—not in its general stiributes, considered in connection with the events to flow from it, through the Son of God, but its everlasting foundation.

There was but a glimpse—a mere sketch—of that great divine plan which he came on earth to execute. There was seen but a part of the mutual relation of the whole. It did not all come out, until, according to his promise, he should send the paraclete—the spirit of trath—which should guide them into all truth, and abide with them forever.

with them forever.
It is understood that on the day of Pentecost, the church, which, until that time, had, as it were, been modeled which, shift and the streen shape and propertions, but which, as yet, according to his appointment stood forth as we may conceive the first man stood forth, prominent of the human race. When God formed his model from the slime of the earth, he breathed his and soul into him, and then man was awakened to the consciousness of his being, destiny, and origin. So the word of God,

him, and then man was awakened to the consciousness of his being, destiny, and origin. So the word of God. It was on the day of Pentecost that the Scriptares mentoned no more darkness—no more haste after hight—which was at that time communicated. If there was snything that seemed to press on the heart of the divine Redeemer more than another, it was the unity of the disciples. In the seventh chapter of St. John, after speaking of it in various forms, he at last gives utterance to the fullness of soul, to his Eternal Father; as he and the Father are one, so he and his disciples were one, "as thou, Father, art in me and I in thee, that they also may be one in us, that the world may believe that thou hast sent me." Therefore, there is nothing invisible—nothing foreshadowed. Not the unity which binds the soul in ecclesiastical unity to God, but a unity which stands out in the sight of the world. The foundation of the church, then, is clearly obvious; for we know that religion is founded on the veracity of God. It takes its origin from what may be termed apostolicity—that is, mission—and which sent the first missions. Read again the holy pages of Scriptare, and you will find the Son of God did not arrogate to himself, because he appeared in human form, the origin or his naision, but he made known whatever he had heard from his Father. He said his Father sent him. He was a minister from God, and he sent others to carry on the work. but he made known whatever he had heard from his Father. He said his Father sent him. He was a minister from God, and he sent others to carry on the work, having received his mission from the Creator of us all. You do not find Christ attempting to make converts until he had proved his authority by his miracles. He was sent from God, and was God, and consequently mankind are bound wherever there is the grace of hearing to believe in his teatimony and obey. After this he makes known his doctrine, and you will see the mankind are bound wherever there is the grace of hearing to believe in his teatimony and obey. After this he makes known his doctrine, and you will see the feature of unity slways insisted upon. A few disciples surrounded him, he is the center; others listen to the heavenly words which he utters, believing they are aggregated to unity, and add so many to the original society, and from the day of Pentecost, when the Holy Spirit appeared as a substitute for the Son of God's mysterious absence, wherever grace has operated in the mind of man the number has been constantly increasing. If a lew, he must bid adieu to the synagogue, and enter into the new and blessed covenant. If a Pagan, he must renounce his false religion. It is not enough merely to believe and say, let me alone, I will remain where I am, but the Scriptures make known the condition of salvation; he must believe with his heart unto rightousness and follow the example of the Divine Redeemer. Therefore, however men believe, but shrink from the practice of the truth, it cannot be p easing to God and beneficial to his creatures. No doubt the design of our Divine Saviour was to restore our fallen nature and bring us back to union with God. In order to accomplish this, we approach two objections: first, to teach man to know himself; and secondly, to enable him to serve God. When I say to know God, I do not mean the infinite expacity to comprehend, but to know God as he is toward us. Paganism has a conception of a great First Cause, and even in our own day Pagan terms are applied to him. He is called Sovereign, Supreme Being, which implies simply sovereignty in his relations to ward us. But the Son of God taught us that God is our Father. He is made known to us as a being interested in us from all eterrity as our Crestor, and these things are calculated Implies simply sovereignty in his relations to ward us. But the Son of God taught us that God is our Father. He is made known to us as a being interceted in us from all eternity as our Crester, and these things are calculated to win and attract us to obedience. He and the Father are one and the ground of faith, and the ground of any positive relation must accessarily be by authority, and if you leave out relations like the between the unity of its origin. When men tell you, as they do, that there is no specific doctrine required to be believed by our divine Saviour, they do not intend that the remark is calculated to destroy all belief in revelation, for it is manifest, God and the Saviour being one, he would not reveal a juin-sliv or contradiction of destrine, and as Christianity flows from a single source, and as God is the author of truth, any society which is formed on the basis of the belief of that truth must necessarily be one, because truth cannot be fraud. Unity of destrine and faith are incorporated and side with us in his church, not on learned speculations of doctors and new readings, but on the veracity of God. We cannot understand the mystoles of Divine Revelstion, but God, who is truth and infinitely wise, declares it is important for us to believe one doctrine, and reason tells us, from the mement we obtain the kighcet privilege of our intellect that we should how as a holocaust to the divine teatimony; as

we obtain the highest privilege of our intellect that we should how as a holocaust to the divine testimony; so even our intellects should be brought and the capacity

Reverend Archbishep Hughes, of New York, entered the pulpit and commenced his seemon at 12° o'clack. The Rev. gentleman read the 10th chapter of St. Jahn, and took for the theme of his discourse "Christ is the door and the cherhord," and them said:

The words which I have just read, Christian brethren, are true, not because they are written in the Gospel of St. John, but they are written in the Gospel of St. John, but they are written in the Gospel of St. John tecause they are written in the Gospel of St. John ten to you improve the history and before any Evangedist put ten to paper, by inspiration of the Holy Spirit, they were true.

The Evangelists had not pretended at any time to give us a full development of all the sets and all the teachings of their Divine M seter, but after the saiconsion and after the descent of the Holy Ghost, and after the Church had already been extended without a written syllable of the New Testament, Godusid certain them, either Apoetles or immediate Divines, to put on record certain things, many of which the waiters the put of them, either Apoetles or immediate Divines, to put on record certain things, many of which the waiters the said and there when he was the half imaddressing the multinate, mindled things feature with things present, and also, not uniferquently, with things past—for you must remement our Divine Saviour, as was his habit imaddressing the multinate, mindled things feature with things present, and also, not uniferquently, with things past—for you must remement our Divine Saviour, as was his habit imaddressing the multinate, mindled things feature with things past—for you must remement our Divine Saviour, as was his habit inaddressing the multinate, that all are governed by the same law. Arguing from their windy to the generation which lived when he taucht but that which was to succeed. their own premises, every ster now regulated by har-meny would take its own course, instead of inariniar God's glory at right like a host of brilliant sentiacle indi-cations to us a mess of that power which we revere, and elevating the high conceptions due to Him by whom we were all created. But the truths of God amancipate the human nind and set his soul at liberty, and man is borned to do, the heat he can Some men are bound to do the best he can. Some a caught by the dazzle of a phrase. The deceived by the cry of progress which sour scmething grand. The maxims current nobo-questions them. But God emancipates the mi-nd tells man to be free. You might as well-tempt to mancele the sunbeam, or fetter to ocean, as to frustrate the design of God. We a tempt to manacle the sunbeam, or fetter the ocean, as to frustrate the design of God. We are responsible to him for the use we make of that freedom; when the doctrine is presented are we not free to embrace it? We should abide by the grace of God which speaks to our hearts. If we coperate with that grace do we not enjoy freedom? But religion in a corrupt age and in the world means that you are not free unless you reject what the Son of Man taught; and they say an equivalent language, though history approves the Son of God by his miracles, a man is not to believe until he examines into the details before the tribunal of his reason, and then he may rejector adopt it, as he thinks proper. It is in this court, outside of the Church of God, there may be some sincerity and strong convictions, but even in the name of Christ itself, there is not a single principle in such a system which can be called faith. Yet God says, without faith it is impossible to please Him. Faith is one, and he says there is one Lord, one Father, and one Baptism; but if you take me out of faith to try me, you throw me on my own speculations, and unless I am under your bad philosophy, be lieve my own interpretations of the Scriptures. But do not tell me for time and eternity. I must not believe in the things of God. There is not only unity of faith, but a unity of the sacraments having God for trair author. A belief in this unity has brought together these Bishops over dreary deserts and the wide ocean, to speak with one heart and one voice, after having invoked the light of the Holy Ghost, which they have so often lavoked; and this is an evidence that the sheepfold is one, as is also the shepherd. I do not mean to say that any man is the shepherd. Our divine Savior is the Bishop and Pastor over berofice that the enception is one, as is also the shep-herd. I do not mean to say that any man-is the shep-herd. Our divine Savior is the Bishop and Pastor over our souls. That is an interior unity, but for the outward Church, for the testimony which is to convince the world God sent him for the world cannot close its eyes to the fact. There are not many pastors and many shep-herds, but they are all particles of the one pustorship Ven will find in relations, rollanthronic, and publical herds, but they are all particles of the one pastorship. You will find in religious, pallanthropic, and political associations, a certain unity for a time and space—a unity dependent on the voluntary set of the members—and this plainly shows that provision is made for dissolution. It is not an element of self-preservation; it is not an element of extension; it may last, but the unity is for some particular motive, to be regulated by expediency. Hence, for a comparative ly short time, there may be unity from design—a visible unity. This is accidental. There is no obligation to preserve it as long as interest requires they may be united, but on the other hand we see on every side, whether from schism or heresy, whenever an attempt is made by men, by their own suthority, to carry the doctrines of God out of unity, the progressive dissolution is observable in the Catholic Church—one of Apostleship. As long as this unity is in existence, there will be found, until the end of the world, those who will engender disturbance in its unity, and past those who will engender disturbance in its unity and past history shows how many disturbance in its unity and past bound by Christian unity, but the unity of hatred; men who imagined that they could inflict a mertal wound on the Son of God. If an attack is to be made all at on the Son of God. If an attack is to be made all at once, there is a spontaneous evaluation of hearts. All in the union of passion, are as feeble as inefficient, in attempting to overthrow the sheep-fold, or destroy the flock of the Son of God. This faith, which is one, is not simply one by virtue of sentiment, but one in outward profession. This faith, which unites the Church of Christ as a sheepfold under one shepherd, takes its origin from him, and hence whatever a Catholic is required to believe, he cannot profess to believe as an opinion of his own. He is required to be lieve in the sense God has revealed it, and this is the reason why the teaching being the same, the belief is the

ineve in the sense tool has peccased it, and nist a derived same, and in this it is seen to the world that the Lors ent his son into the world for its salvation. No a five mort dived sufficiently lond in the world that the Lors ent his son into the world. How rare it is to find a few men, not absolutely decided on any diversity and discrepancies between mind and mind it would be a succeptible to green. How natural is the diversity and discrepancies between mind and mind it model of his church, has secured unity which, at the same time, is susceptible of extension to all ages and the ends of the earth. You see bottore you many of the first pe-tors of the Holy Catholic Church, coming from mint extending from sex to sea, the most of them never met together before. Many of them were brought upsnied different sounds of language. But in the unity of this there is no necessity to examine what is their belief; and this limited spectacle of the unity would be different if all the bishops of the third to the fact that they believe it between the same unided to the fact that they believe it beachings of the world of the same unided to the fact that they believe it beachings of the world of the same unided to the care here is explicit sent upon the Church were here assembled. And there is one, and because there is explicit sent upon the Church of God. They are off united in one sheepfold and under the goldance, and united in one sheepfold and under the goldance, and united in one sheepfold and under the goldance, and united in one sheepfold and under the goldance, and united in one sheepfold and under the goldance, and united in one sheepfold and under the goldance, and united in one sheepfold and under the goldance, and united in one sheepfold and under the goldance, and united in one sheepfold and under the goldance, and the species of the fact, and the surface of the sheep of the with a pertion of the spectolic power as regards or establishes the claim to the successorship of St. I and in the unbroken episcopacy of the Caurch, all acknowledge the superiority of him who, unbroken succession, has inherited from St.

We have given but a synopsis of the most Rev. Bish-op's sceress and for want of time, owing to the late

hour, the ceremonies of the Cathedral were closed and we are compelled to omit the concluding remarks which were in further explanation of the constitution of the National Council and in exhortation to abide by the true faith which he insisted has its home in the Catholic church,

When the Rev. Speaker had concluded his discourse, the Episcopal body proceeded to sing, and other ceremonisls, chanting the Miserere and Litanies.

RHODE ISLAND.

Passage of the Maine Law-Incidents.

NEWFORT, R. L. Friday Morning, May 7, 1852. During the forenoon, to-day, the "Maine Law" was under discussion in the House. The Democracy were not particularly in favor of the bill, but, as a certain people are said to have had s King given them in wrath, so they, in their krath, determined to force the men who had pretended to be favorable to the Anti-Grog bill, to pass it. Hence the Democracy were found arrayed in its favor. Hon. HENRY Y. CRANSTON (Whig.) of Newport, made the most strenuous opposition to the bill. He looked upon it as almost a death-blow to the interests of this great summer-retreat for the nabobs of the country. He proposed that the bill should not take effect until the third Monday in July, 1853! This' would enable people to sell off the stocks they had on hand, and give the genteel grog-drinkers one more summer of polite tippling. It was no use. The bill was destined to pass in its most rigid shape. Mr. C. finally said it was of no use to talk, he knew it must pass. Mr. Thomas Davis, the Great Demoeratic Temperance man of the House - who never tastes liquor-made a speech against the bill; but this did not save the Democrats from voting for it as a matter of policy. They are sanguine that its passage would defeat the Whies at the next spring election. One member thought, if the bill did pass, "some of the best blood of Rhode Island would be shed if an attempt was made to enforce it." I have an idea that, in such a case, the "best blood" would be so impreg. nated with alcohol that it might be useful for burning fluid or some "mechanical purpose;" so it might be

The final passage of the bill by the House, by a majority of more than two to one, surprised even its own friends. No action of a Legislative body was ever heralded through the streets more rapidly. Squares of men stood at the corners of the streets talking over the ma ter, and wondering what will be done nex. Prominent men of this town declare that they will elect local officers who will not enforce it. It is strongly intimated that the newly appointed Sheriff of this county is pledged to avoid the enforcement of it as much as pos sible. On the other hand, I heard some rum-guzzlers consoling a grog hotel-keeper with the idea that the law would not be enforced. His reply was, "I know it will be enforced, and I shall try 'some way to get rid of it. will bury my liquor-barrels in my back yard." So, you see, the rum-sellers are not so confident that the law will not be enforced.

The Senate Chamber, within and without the bar, was deasely crowded (it will not hold many at that) with anxious spectators to hear the fate of the Liquor bill, which was nearly the first business of the afternoon session. It came from the House at about halfpast three, and at four o'clock had been read through and PASSED WITHOUT A DIvision, there being but two dissenting voices. So the Maine Law is the law of Rhode Island, or will be on the third Monday of July next. This law has not to wait for a vote of the People. It is absolute and sure unless and until it shall be repealed by some future Legislature. But the People of Rhode Island are ready for the law and WILL SUSTAIN IT. NORPAC. S .- Politically divided, the vote of the House stood

Whigs 7; Democrats 16. Dodged, 1, (Whig, of Newport.) In the Senate, one Whig and one Democratic voice

as follows: YEAS-Whigs 31: Democrats 16. NAYS-

was heard against lt. The Temperance Victory.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, May 8, 1859. MY DEAR GREELEY: Victory follows victory-and to-day the white banner of final triumph floats over our Temperance head-quarters. The MAINE LAW, in all its purity, strength and stringency, is enacted! It passed both Houses in a single day-the House by 47 Ayes to 23 Noes; the Senate without a division. Thirty-two Whigs was in the House, 'If the Aves and Noes had been called in the Senate, and the members had voted according to their well known convictions the majority would have been six certainly, and possibly eight or ten. As it was, only two or three ventured to raise their voices against the hill.

You know the history of our effort for the Maine Law. No general movement in favor of it was made until after the October session of the Assembly. Then we entered the field for petitions, and procured twenty-five thousand names, in a population of 150,000. The petitions were presented at the January session, and a bill was introduced, but was defeated. We appealed to the People, and by an effort which is never made save when the People are in carnest, secured an Assembly that could be relied upon. We defeated Wm. Beach Lawrence, the champion of the rum party, by a majority of 1,576, while the candidate for Governor on the same ticket received a majority of 394. The Whigs, in a majority of the towns, nominated men for the Assembly who were favorable to the law, and in this way secured a majority in the House. Even of the Democrats elected, seren voted against Mr. Lawrence for Lieut. Governor, when the vote was

taken in Grand Committee. But never mind all this. We have got the Law. and that is glory enough for one day. This is not all: We shall keep it. It cannot be repealed, by any party. Still more : It will be enforced. We have got the men to enforce it. Governor Allen, standing at their head, declares that it shall be respected in its letter and spirit. The Sheriffs, with a single exception, (for Newport County,) are friends of it; and Allen declares it shall be executed in Newport, if it requires the Military of all the other counties to put it through. The Sheriff of Providence County is a whole police force in himself,

and was among the first to advocate the law. Let the other States rejoice with us and take courage. The "Star in the East" travels westward. The timidity of the report of the Connecticut Whigs, as displayed in the late Election in that State, is all that prevents the tide of Temperance legislation from lashing your own boundaries. On-ward! is the cry. Yours truly, c. w.

Rhode Island Legislature. e of the The N. Y. Tribune. NEWPORT, R. I., Thursday, May 6, 1852.

The May Session of the Rhode Island Legislature is not generally a business Session, the chief object being to inaugurate the old officers and elect a large batch of Justices of the Peace, Public Notraries, &c., &c., and any officers on the general ticket that may have falled of an election by the people, which was the case with the Lieutenant Governor this year, the candidate of the Democracy and Rumocracy for that office having fallen far behind the other candidates of his party and failed of being reëlected.

The Democracy made an effort to postpone the election of Lieut. Governor, for the alleged purpose of having an investigation into the Providence Election. They thought if that could only be set aside, and the seats of the members from that city be declared vacant, it would give them a majority in Grand Committee, (joint ballot,) and give them their favorite old incumbent. For this purpose the Senate accepted an invita-tion from the House to "meet in Grand Committee, for the purpose of counting the votes and inducting the

"ficers elect into their respective offices." Mr. Cranston made an ineffectual attempt in the House to have this amended so as to include the election of Lieut Governor. He finally withdrew this proposition, as he considered that duty to be plainly pointed out by the Constitution. The Opposition, fully relying on the strict wording of the resolution, determined not to go into the election at that line.

strution. The Opposition, fully retying on the strict wording of the resolution, determined not to go into the election at that time.

Matters proceeded very quietly until all the business but electing a Lieut. Governor was disposed of When the motion was made to proceed to that basiness, it was met by a motion to lay that motion on the table, which, on the ayes and noes being called, was negatived by a strict party vote. The Democrary wore caught. The Whigs had a majority in Grand Committee, and would not consent to part with the agmessive company of the Opposition Senate upout the list of offices was filled. One Senate upout the list of offices was filled. One Senator moved that the Senate withdraw. Gov. Allea, (Dem...) decided the motion out of order, as not her House could not separately in Grand Committee. Any quantity of motions were made, all of order, as nei her House could act separately in Grand Committee. Any quantity of motions were made, all of which were decided by a strict party vote. Several speeches were made, and the excitement run high: the two parties of political wordy pludictors were, at times, very personal, and made some approach to the midgotified proceedings of Congress. At 10% o'clock in the evening, the Democracy yielded to the stern necessities of political misk rune, and ceased contending against a fate that was inevitable and allowed the election to proceed without further bindrance. Saxurt, G. Annotowas then elected to the office of Lieut Governor, the officers were sworn in, and the town Sorgeant mivde the proclamation to the assembled multitude, after which

proclamation to the assembled multitude, after which the Committee separated.

On Wednesday a bill to regulate the hours of labor and children working in factories, and a Homestead Exemption bill, were introduced by Mr. Porter (Oem.) and were appropriately referred. They will, very likely, pass the Senate during the session, but not the ly, pass the Senate during the session, but not the fluue. That body has appointed a Committee to take the Homestead Exemption bill into consideration, in connection with an act to amend an act in relation to

connection with an act to amend an act in relation to the collection of debts. This is an unfavorable omen for the fate of that bill in the House.

To day but fittle business was done, except by the Grand Committee, who made any number of Justices of the Peace, &c., which business they are now (11 A. M.) engaged in. The "Maine Law" was introduced yesterday in the House and referred to a Special Com-mittee to report to day at precisely a quarter past 3 o'clock.

Norrac.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fearful Shipwreck.

An account of the wreck of the back Josepha, off the High-land Light, North Truro, Massachusetts, on the 20th April, 1852. [Communicated for The Tribune by an Eye Witness.]

The bark Josepha, of Gloucester, Eng-

land, Captein Cawsey, left Bristol on the 19th March, 1852, with a cargo of railroad iron, white lead, skins, &c., bound for Boston. Her crew, all told, consisted of eighteen persons, and all young men. Up to the day of her wreck she had a short and prosperous voyage, and made Cape Ann Light at 12 o'clock on Monday night April 19. The night being thick and foggy, and an casterly gale blowing, the Captain stood off on a south-caster ly course, and when he judged himself far enough out, tacked and ran in, intending to make Cape Cod and so up the bay. The fog was extremely tilck. The vessel had approached the coast so nearly that in tacking, after sounding and finding 15 fathoms, the ship was on the edge of the breakers, and struck on the outer bar about half amile to the northward of the Highland Light, Cape Cod. This was at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, April 20. She probably struck her bows first. then keeled off and lay on her bean ends, and after a few seas struck her, which, after a long easterly storm, run with fearful violence on the outer bar, her starboard quarter broke off. In the mean time the pinnace had eep got out and lowered from the starboard side, but this bost, as well as the long boat, was instantly stove and swept off by the violence of the seas. Her decks now gave way from the stem to the foremast; her main and mizzenmast went overboard, and her larboard side fell in on the railroad iron with which she was freighted. She was six years old, of about 600 tuns burden, built chiefly of larch and other North Country wood, in a heavy and substantial mode, and ironed with heavy braces, iron knees, and other iron fastenings, which, ad ded to the enormous weight of the railroad iron in her, møde her almost a complete anchor in herself, yet, such was the terrible ferce of the sea that runs on the outer bar, she was carried over this and brought up on the Inner Bar.

In this situation she lay, so thick was the fog, without any one on her seeing the shore, or being seen from it, though only about three hundred yards distant, until about 5 o'clock, the sea making a breach over her, when three boys who were walking the beach, the fog now lifting a little, saw her, and proceded to the Highland Light, and informed Mr. Hamilton, the keeper of the Light, of the fact. The cries of persons were also heard

The keeper of the Light got out the articles belonging to the Humane Society, such as life-preservers, India rubber coats, caps and one of the reckets deposited at the Light for the purpose of throwing a rope from the shore to the vessel, and went down to the b the bark, where the people from the Pond village in and fifteen Democrats voted for the bill; seven | Truro (about one mile from the beach) were soon as-Whise and sixteen Democrats voted against it. sembled. The men could be plainly seen clinging to the larboard side of the ship, and gination; the spray flying over the foremast, which was still standing.

The necotle of Truro are distinguished for their hospitality to strangers and their sympathy with those in distress, and the only feeling was to render assistance to the persons on board. But it was plain that not only must succor be speedy, but it could be of no ordinary kind. The life-boat of the Humane Society for this town is kept in a boat-house about one mile from the spot where the ship struck, and preparations were now made to bring this up to the spot, and also to fire the

In the meantime, at about 7 o'clock, two men from the Pond village, in Truro-Jonathan Collins 2d, and D. H. Cassity, both young, the latter twenty-three years of age, and the former about thirty-five-procured a fisherman's dory, so-called, belonging to the Light-House, and avowed their intention to peril their own lives in an attempt to save the unfortunate men exposed before their eyes to immediate death. The resolve was a meet hezardeus one, and the experienced persons present entreated them not to go. When a heavy sea is running on the outer bar, the in-shore surf is a little diminished, and there was little doubt, as every Cape Codman is a master of his boat, that their frail dory could be successfully launched and carried over the thore wave but as after an easterly storm, long-continued, the current at this point sweeps with irresistible violence to the north, and the sea was making a breach over the vessel, it was considered certain death to approach the eddy near the ship. In spite of all r monstrance, these heroic young men went off through the surf, and approached within about fifteen yards of the bark, near enough to speak to those on board, when the dory capsized instantly, "like a basin," to use the expression of a bystander, and nothing more was seen f the two men in her.

The rocket for throwing a rope over the vessel was now got ready, as the life-boat had been brought down, the plan being in such cases to get a line to the ship, if possible, then to ply between the shore and the vesse n the life-boat. The rocket has a much larger stick than the common rocket, to which a line is attached and a heavy charge to carry it a sufficient distance. I was now fired by Samuel Small, Jr., and G. T. Lewis when the charge exploded and burst the chamber in stend of carrying the rope to the ship, thus endangering the lives of those who fired it, as well as the bystander the stick going over the bank to the leeward; it was al most a miracle that no lives were lost by the explosion of the iron chamber, when the amount of the charge is considered, and the immediate contact of the persons.

It was evident now that nothing more could be done from the shore, unless the life-boat could be got off.-But it was evident after the experiment with the dory which had ended fatally, that the attempt would be in every probability perfectly unsuccessful—the only hope of safely carrying off a life-boat being by the aid of a repe from the vessel. The life-boat at North Truro is a large and heavy boat, and difficult to manage in the inhore surf. where facility of execution is indispensable, and one-half moment's delay may sweep off boat and rew, and as it was now dark and breezing up, no fur. ther attempts could be made to communicate with the

Fires were built on the shore to show the unfortunate persons on board that they were not forgetten, and companies formed to walk the beach. The awful cries of the crew for ald, and the cracking of the large timof the crew for ald, and the bear as the ship finally broke up, were heard at a house bers as the ship finally broke up, were heard at a house bers as the ship from the beach, in spite of the terrible about half a mile from the beach, in spite of the terrible surf which crashed like the heaviest thunder on the

choing shore, and the remorseless beating of the tem-

At about 11 o'clock, the light-keeper returned to the beach, having gone at 10 to the light to trim his lamps, and saw a man kneeling before one of the fires, who proved to be one of the crew of the bark George Chesney, and on being asked if any of his companions had on saved, he informed the light-keeper that one other was lying near the water; the latter, John Josper, was in a dying condition, much brui-ed about the feet, and would not have lived another half hour. Both of these men were taken to the light house, one half mile off in about two bours, by the exertions of Mr. Ham lton and his companion, Rev. Mr. Lord, of North Trure, the bank above the beach being a hundred feet high, of yielding sand, and Jasper unable to help himself.

When the foremast gave way, the two men who were saved went over with the broadside; and though washed off two or three times, and although the rigging caught In the railroad iron and kept them by the wreck for an hour and a half, from which they saw their fourteen companions swept off, they eventually went nessly opposite the wreck. They were most amply cared for at the light house by Mr. Hamilton and his wife. Six bodies of the crew have been since recovered and buried at Provincetown, and also that of D H. Cas sity, at North Truro. Thus sixteen persons perished in this terrible shipwreck, and two of our own fearless and heroic Cape Cod fishermen, in a bold attempt to save the lives of their brother sailors.

KOSSUTH IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Letters Received. Muterial Aid-Visit to the Public Schools.

REVERE HOUSE, BOSTON, Saturday, May 8, 1852.

It cannot be said that Kosswin is unacquainted with the views of the American people upon his mission. He meets the masses in the gatherings he addresses. He has the newspapers every morning, and besides all this, he receives daily, I was about to say, "any quantity" of letters ;-letters of sympathy-letters of "meterial aid"-letters of censure, and promise. Some of these letters are durious, and present a remarkable contract is continent for Kossura's consideration. Let me instance two of the uhra charneter. A few days ago, a gentleman of Northampton sent Kossurm a letter, including \$100, as an evidence that all the people of the United States were not blinded by selfishness. The gentleman went on to say that nothing but supreme selfishness in the enjoyment of great blessings kept Americans from entire sympathy with Hungary and operative sympathy with the Kossurn movement. There was willful disregard of the injunction, " Do unto others as you would be done by." If the true Christian spirit pervaded the a stion, all the people of the United States would feel and act earnestly toward the great end that all the natives of the earth

A few days after the receipt of this Republican document, "A Traveled American Citizen of Wall-st., New-York," who gives his name, but which need not be given here, asks Kossuru seriously if he has not seen, notwithstanding his batred of European Despotism, that the American form of government is the worst in the world, and then the gentleman proceeds to remark :

should enjoy the happy form of government existing

"Believe me who know, Governor, there is not one of the speechitiers who have fulsomely addressed you whose around private opinions are not in your disad-vantage, who does not in his heart diclike his own form of government, which he is ever pressing in public, and who does not say that, like Mazzini in Italy, your erro-neous Republican theories and your ambitios have been the real causes of the misery of Hungary, and have prevented her safe enjoyment of a constitutional mon-archy—the happiest of all governments." The italics are not mine. Show this as a precious

document, and no doubt the many who have addressed Kossumi in the United States will feel infinitely obliged to this "traveled American citizen."

Comments are superfluous on such a document. I only make this extract to show whence opposition to Kossum in certain quarters arises.

New-England has done well for Kossuru in the expression of sentiment, but better still in the way of material aid." Between New York and Boston, on the way through New-England, the contributions and receipts of meetings amounted to \$2,430. The Boston receipts have been \$5,700; from West Brookfield, \$50; Bangor, Maine, \$300; Charlestown, \$375; Lowell, \$12 75; Lynn, \$500, and Salem, about \$1,000-making \$11,530 New-England has in two weeks contributed for Hungarian Liberty. From New-Jersey the endre amount received by contributions and from meetings was \$1,629.

Kosseru visited several of the Public Schools this morning. He was accompanied by Pulszky and Kalapsza, and was conducted by Gov. Boutwell. The first school at which he appeared was the Hancock School, where 300 young ladies are educated. He was welcomed by Mr. Adams, the Principal, and was presented with a bouquet by one of the assistant teachers a young lady. Here Kossurn met Mayor Seaver and Mr. Banks, Speaker of the House,

From the Hancock School the party proceeded to one of the Primary Schools. Again the Principal welcomed him, and he replied briefly, making a few remarks upon the necessity of thorough primary education. The next visit was to the High School : here a brief examination of some of the pupils was had, and Kossurn expressed himself well satisfied. From the High School Gov Boutwell conducted the party to the Latin School. Mr. Beecher welcomed Kosauru, and in the course of his remarks, spoke of the excellence of American Colleges, Kossuru, in his reply, accorded the American Colleges high eminence, but said he thought there was not enough inducement in the system for Professors to keep pace with the improvements of science. He explained his idea by giving a sketch of the German universities, where the excellence of private lectures comes in com petition with the ability of Professors. In this school Kossum heard two pupils recite Latin, and expressed himself much pleased with the accurate and intelligent

manner in which they acquitted themselves. From the schools Kossuru was taken to the office of the New Telegraphic Fire Alarm, and was shown its manner of operation. He commended the ingenuity displayed, and expressed his confidence in the utility of

the operations. The programme of Kosswin's labor for the coming week is, that he shall speak at Roxbury on Monday night; go to Lexington and Concord on Tuesday; Plymouth on Wednesday; Fall River on Tauraday, and speak in Fancuil Hall, on the political condition of Ea rope, on Friday evening. These programmes of future while to chronicle them, but they may be taken as the plan of intentions.

Kossurn cannot speak at length to the Germans in Faneuil Hall to-night, on account of ill-health. Pulszky will take his place.

MEXICO.

Congress-Tariff-Santa Anna-Past Reve-

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tohune. Maxico, Wednesday, April 14, 1852. Since my last (8th inst.) nothing of much

importance has occurred, except the decree for the proogation of the session of Congress for thirty days from the 18th. The majority of the Committees of the Senate on the 11th inst. reported in favor of the bill from the Chamber of Deputies relative to the concession of faculties to the Government for the purpose of regulating the existing Tariff, but only allowing it to make a reduction of 10 per cent, and an increase of not over 40 per cent The said Committees reported against the clause in thi bill abolishing prohibition

The Bearer of Dispatches from the U. States, who arrived at Vera Cruz a couple of days ago, has not yet arrived in this city. We are ignorant of their import, but all sorts of rumors in respect to the same are

The famous Bronze Horse is to be re. moved from the Museum to the Pasco de Bucareli, at an

Everything is quiet, but little being now said about a revolution

The Monitor of this date publishes the substance of a letter said to have been received from Santa Anna, in which he accuses his friends of being faithless, saying he will not advance them any more money because they have already spent over \$150,000